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house.

The \$42,000 of unnecessary interest is

unimpeachable evidence of the incapacity

of the Sullivan combine.

There is no doubt but every attempt

to secure honest elections is an inter-

ference with the sacred rights of the

Democratic party.

Is a crowd which prevented the

refunding of \$1,245,000 of bonds in the

most favorable year 1892 fit to be in-

trusted with the matter this year?

The surviving representatives of the

late Southern Confederacy and the lead-

ers of Tammany have joined hands for

the repeal of the national election law.

Do not forget: Sullivan's managers

are pledging the Sullivan administra-

tion to permit the violation of the

State's laws for money with which to

buy votes.

The national election law is attacked

on constitutional grounds. Whenever

Democrats begin to shriek for the Con-

stitution, look out for some extraordi-

nary devility.

If the dive keepers' and gamblers'

conspiracy continues, every self-respect-

ing man in the saloon business will be

driven out of it by those who would

make every saloon a lawless dice.

The proven conspiracy between the

Sullivan ring and the dive keepers to

ignore the laws warns every taxpayer

and supporter of law and order to vote

against the Sullivan-Buskirk clique.

The United States should have a

word to say in the event that an at-

tempt should be made to set up a throne

in Brazil and place some worthless

member of a European royal family

upon it.

The Sullivan managers have placed

him and his associates on the ticket in a

position where every man who votes for

them must declare himself in favor of

ignoring all laws against gamblers and

dive keepers.

The Democratic managers should be

a little careful in distributing circular

letters which relate to their "fine

work." Such documents are likely to

fall by the wayside where observant

Journal reporters find them.

CLEVELAND says "hon honor he has no

knowledge that Van Allen contributed

\$50,000 to the Democratic campaign

fund. He is as ignorant on the subject

as Mayor Sullivan is of the existence of

gambling houses in Indianapolis.

The combine that is urging the

repeal of the national election law is one

of Northern doughfaces and Southern

fire-eaters, corruptionists on one side

and anti-Republicans on the other, all

alike opposed to honest elections.

The French engineers who recently

visited St. Louis expressed much sur-

prise when informed that the removal

of garbage cost the city over \$100,000 a

year. In Paris a large revenue is de-

rived by the city from that source.

They do these things better in France.

CHAIRMAN WILSON, of the ways and

means committee, declares that the bill

which he is preparing will keep the

pledge of the convention which nomi-

nated Mr. Cleveland. If it is to be,

sooner the better, but even the repeal

of the federal election laws cannot

break the rebuke of 1896.

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH seems to

be very sensitive regarding the sus-

pected insult of his Democratic col-

laborer, Prosecutor Holtzman, but in

his pursuit of the school fund per-

centage there is an utter disregard of

public sentiment and an absence of what

might be called the instinct of decency.

In a neighboring city, a few days

since, a farmer drove up to the store of

a leading Democrat and inquired where

he could find Representative Bynum's

warehouse, in order that he might take

his wheat there and get the price Mr.

Bynum promised a year ago. But Mr.

Bynum is not in the wheat business this

year.

If anybody doubted that the Sullivan

administration is practicing a clear case

of bargain and sale with the dive

keepers, he should be convinced of his

error by the experience of the Journal

reporter narrated yesterday. If the

Polster crowd will pay liberally to help

elect Sullivan again they can have all

the privileges they want, law or no law.

The county conventions in New York,

which are being held to select delegates

to the State convention show that Sen-

ator Hill was never more potential than

he is to-day. Even Tammany, which

was disposed, a few days ago, to cut

loose from the Senator, has come to the

conclusion that Hill can better get along

without Tammany than Tammany with-

out Hill.

## LET US HAVE CLOSURE IN THE SENATE.

The British House of Lords and the United States Senate have both placed themselves in opposition to the will of the people, as expressed by the popular branch of Parliament and Congress. The attitude of the Senate is more exasperating than that of the Lords, because whereas the latter voted promptly, without wasting time, the former have consumed several weeks in windy speech making, turning a deaf ear to the demand of the people for action, hiding behind the so-called courtesy of the Senate, and stubbornly refusing to adopt a rule that will enable the majority to bring on a vote.

In England it is proposed to make war on the House of Lords and either force them to obey the will of the people or wipe them out. The American people need not go as far as that. We do not want the Senate abolished, but we want it reformed. It ought to be made to adjust itself to the American idea of majority rule. All our institutions are based on this idea, and the Senate should not be an exception. It should not be permitted to trifle with public interests and to defy public opinion under the pretext of maintaining the traditions of the Senate. The traditions of the Senate must yield to the public welfare. The Senate must adopt the closure, so that whenever the public interests require there may be an end of windy speech making and factious opposition.

The people are the source of all power. They elect Presidents and Congresses. They can revolutionize the Senate. It is a slow process, but they can do it. They can do anything in reason they set their mind to. Let them resolve to revolutionize the Senate. Hereafter let no man be elected to the Senate by any party, from any State, who does not previously pledge himself to vote for closure. Let the question be made a political issue, and let the people be heard from on the subject. Let them declare in no uncertain tones that the majority must and shall rule in the Senate as elsewhere, and let all candidates for that body be required to subscribe to this document. If the people would adopt this plan, Senators, dull and stubborn as they are, would soon discover that their masters have taken them in hand, and they would yield. Let the people unite in demanding closure in the Senate.

## IN LEAGUE WITH LAWBREAKERS.

Why should the saloon keepers be organized and be assessed from \$10 to \$100 to promote the election of the Sullivan ring? The retail grocers, butchers, bakers, etc., are not subjected to any such blackmail—why should the saloon keepers be assessed? The saloon keepers are as well protected by law as are the grocers or the butchers. For a certain sum of money they are authorized to sell spirits and malt liquors every day and night, Sundays and holidays excepted, until 11 o'clock at night. So long as they keep tolerably orderly places no one can interfere with their traffic any more than they can that of the butcher or the grocer. If any officer should undertake to interfere with their traffic within the limits of the law they would have the same remedy as would the grocer if an official should attempt to interfere with his traffic. Such being the case, why does the saloon keeper pay from \$10 to \$100 into the Sullivan corruption fund? Simply because the saloon keepers of the Polster class desire to violate the laws of the State, and the Sullivan regime has promised to permit them to do so if they will contribute money to promote his election. Many saloon keepers would prefer to keep inside the law as it now stands, but all those who know that they can make more money by keeping open all night and Sunday are intent upon such violation of the law, and they have practically forced the others to act with them. They will pay into the Sullivan corruption fund \$10,000, and the Sullivan ring in return tacitly agree that they shall violate the laws which the Mayor, and all under him, are sworn to enforce. More than that, they give them protection in the open violation of the laws of the State. Not a week passes that some bloody fight does not occur in these dives. Who are arrested? Not the saloon keeper, not the real offender, but the unfortunate person whom the dive keepers indicate to the police. This is the immunity which is contributing to the corruption fund Chairman Taggart receives.

An occurrence in the Police Court on Tuesday emphasizes the hold which the dive keeper has upon the Sullivan police authorities. There had been a row in Pete Craft's saloon, in which Harry Mann was severely beaten. The police interfered and Mann was arrested. It came out in the evidence that Mann simply went into the saloon to rescue a cousin, who was being swindled by some gamblers. For his interference he was set upon and beaten. When the police arrived, Mann was arrested, doubtless at the suggestion of the keeper of the saloon, but the swindlers were not interfered with and the saloon keeper, who harbored them, and who should have been arrested and his license revoked, simply directed the arrest of a sober man, who was in the place to rescue a kinsman from the grasp of swindlers. This is a sample of the immunity which gamblers and their pals have purchased of Sullivan and Buskirk.

CITY ENGINEER MANSFIELD affects the lofty style of the high official dignity who owes no responsibility to the people. He does not condescend to explain the damaging rumors in regard to his conduct of the engineer's office. These rumors are very specific, and charge him more or less directly with favoritism, incompetence, neglect of duty and putting private above public interests. Mr. Mansfield seems to think that as long as he has the Board of Public Works behind him he need not care for the people. He has the same idea of

official responsibility that prevails throughout the entire city government. It has been condensed into the phrase "the public be d—d."

The world's fair has been remarkably well favored in the matter of weather. The long dry season so trying to farmers was all that the fair managers could have asked for themselves. The heat, too, which was hardly endurable in many parts of the country during the summer, was very moderate in Chicago—a condition that by no means always exists there in July and August, notwithstanding the boasts of the citizens. The most unpleasantly warm days came in September, and were but few, while now the people in attendance are enjoying the perfection of weather. A rainy, stormy summer night, and undoubtedly would have checked enthusiasm and lessened the attendance materially.

The other day, in Rochester, N. Y., there was a pitched battle between the Cleveland and Hill factions in the primaries. The Herald, a Democratic paper, in its account of those local mobs, uses such headlines as "Trickery in the Eighth," "Third District Ballot-box Stuffing Robbed Loyal Democrats of Their Own." The proceedings in the Nineteenth and Twentieth wards were stigmatized as "Disgraceful Occurrences." The Tenth ward was "Saved by Robbery." Generally, the tactics of the triumphant element "were a disgrace to the party." And yet the same paper will insist that there should not be a federal election law.

The national election law, which it is now proposed to repeal, was enacted in 1871. It passed the House by a vote of 144 to 64, and the Senate by 39 to 10. Among those who voted for it in the Senate were Messrs. Conkling, Carpenter, Edmunds, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, and others who stood only less high as lawyers. Senator Trumbull has for many years been a leader in the Democratic party. The bill was thoroughly discussed, and the foregoing names of leading lawyers, who voted for it, are sufficient guaranty of its constitutionality.

The latest development regarding the appointment of the ridiculous Van Allen as minister to Italy is that Mr. Whitney, who stood for Mr. Cleveland in the canvass, promised the position for a contribution of \$50,000, and would not give when the President urged him to do so. Subsequently, mugwump friends of Mr. Cleveland raised \$50,000 to reimburse Van Allen, but he insisted upon having the goods he purchased and not a return of the money. The significance of the statement lies in the fact that Mr. Whitney is often spoken of as Mr. Cleveland's successor as the Democratic candidate for President.

SENATOR VOORHEES was too busy to get away; Gen. Lew Wallace was attending Mrs. Wallace, who is ill; ex-Secretary Thompson was himself ill, leaving only ex-President Harrison and James Whitcomb Riley of the celebrities who were expected to participate in the exercises of Indiana day at the world's fair. These two, aided by the Governor and others, performed their part on the programme in a way acceptable to the crowd, and notwithstanding the disappointment occasioned by the absence of the gentlemen named, the verdict was that Indiana day was a success.

It is not the young Mr. Russell, of the select element, who has been elected Governor three times, whom the Democrats of Massachusetts nominated yesterday, but a sixty-years-old free-trader, John E. Russell, who accepted the empty honor when all the mugwump Democrats declined to be candidates.

CONGRESS was convened on the 7th day of August for the express purpose of repealing the silver purchase clause of the Sherman law. After nearly two months of wasted time it is now addressing itself to the repeal of the national election law. Called together to legislate for honest money, it proposes to legislate for dishonest elections. Such is Democracy.

THE club season is "on," and if members of clubs were to speak out boldly the sentiments they whisper only to their secretaries they would have some of them, at least—that now dawns the winter of their discontent.

If Mr. Mitchell can guarantee that he will everlastingly kick Mr. Corbett and go right straight back home to stay, taking that championship with him, he may rest assured of the Journal's cordial support.

UNTIL the American public is informed that Mr. Gladstone chopped down a tree before breakfast it will not be entirely convinced of the truth of the report that he has entirely recovered his health.

THIS is the way a new story starts out: "It was at an hour when the never-ceasing bustle of the great city of Philadelphia began to grow less pronounced." How is that for highly imaginative notion?

THE composer of "After the Ball" has had the impudence to bring out a song entitled "Is Life Worth Living?" And that after what he has done to prove the negative side of the question.

PEOPLE who read that Haytiens are getting excited over a mole may get the impression that Haytiens are becoming womanish, but they will be wrong. It is another kind of a mole.

THE Chicago Tribune poses as a great and truly good newspaper, but it is not so great nor so truly good but that it can appropriate the ideas of other newspapers and palm them off as its own. For instance, it reproduces the Journal's cartoon of last Monday representing President Cleveland promulgating between Van Allen and McAllister, with the accompanying verses by "the man with the ginger beard." It not only gives credit for cartoon or verses, but carefully removes the signature of the Journal's artist and substitutes that of its own. It also changes the title, making it read, "Van Allen in 'society' now," thereby

destroying the meaning of the picture, which obviously refers to Cleveland as having broken into "society." The Tribune should not only be ashamed of stealing, but it should be ashamed of doing it so bungling a way.

## BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Of Course.

Professor Pottery—"The body of the frog, gentlemen, is composed almost wholly of water."

Freshleigh—Spring water?

Right in It.

Watts—I see that it has been snowing in England.

Potts—H'm. That will just suit Van Allen. It seems to be a mighty cold day for him.

Reason for It.

Mrs. Potts—It seems to me that you are doing a great deal of grumbling for a man who is getting his breakfast for nothing.

Hungry Higgins—I'm just doing it to edify you, mum. I want you to know how to set out a meal in proper style the next time one of the boys calls for a little refreshment; see?

Progressive Diminution.

Her mother named her "Mary," that good, old-fashioned name.

And all through school she wore it, con-

stantly with the same old name.

But when she'd graduated, and left the school behind,

She dropped the "r" and "May" became—

"twas so much more refined.

She's married now, and off the hands of her

enduring pa,

Still more her name has been reduced—her

youngest calls her "ma."

## SILVER REPEAL.

What is the United States Senate there for, anyhow, and where in the world is it at?—*Indianapolis Tribune.*

The Senate had another day on the silver

bill yesterday, and if any progress has been

made it is not visible to the naked eye.—*Boston Journal.*

Senator Stewart says that President

Cleveland has shown his contempt for the

Senate. The President evidently belongs to

the Senate of the American people.—*Chicago Mail.*

Silver repeal is demanded by the Lom-

bar-street money kings and tariff reform

by the free-trade barons. The two meas-

ures are British legislative twins.—*New York Recorder.*

The New York Sun records its judgment

in italics that the repeal bill will be passed

at Washington before the first day of No-

vember next. Well, better late than never.—*Boston Herald.*

Senator Wolcott says repeal will pass

sooner or later. Then why not let it pass

sooner? The earlier it passes the earlier

will the evil effects of its passage, if Sen-

ator Wolcott is correct in his predictions,

be manifest.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

The colleague of Mr. Voorhees, Judge

Turpie, is not a rusher for repeal of the

silver-purchase law. He says he "regard-

ed the Senate as the refuge and asylum of

the minorities, and he wanted that asylum

to be inviolable.—*Brooklyn Standard Union.*

"Vote, vote!" shout the Democratic

monopolist organs to the United States Sen-

ate. "Vote, vote!" shouts the Democratic

majority in Congress to the House of Rep-

resentatives. The country, as it anticipates

the repeal of the federal elections law.—*New York Press.*

Failure to accomplish the repeal of the

silver-purchasing act would be disastrous.

The Democratic party has not a long record

of successful conduct of the government in

recent years which can be relied upon to

offset the harmful effect of serious mis-

takes.—*New York World.*

The repeal of the Sherman silver-pur-

chase act cannot detract anything from the

utility of silver as a legal tender, for the

reason that, with all the existing costly

efforts to bolster the silver dollar, it is not